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Easingwold Rural District Council.



ANNUAL REPORTS
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
and the
SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND
SURVEYOR.
for the Year
1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The whole of the Council.

CHAIRMAN.

Councillor W. N. Gill.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.

Councillor J. W. Verity.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Surveyor (Wholetime).

E. CANHAM, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

B. R. LOWE, C.R.S.H., & P.H.I.E.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.,

Certificates Held:-

Royal Society of Health.

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and other foods.
- (c) National Certificate in Building.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. H. Gidley. (General Clerk.).

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1962, my eleventh since appointment as your Medical Officer of Health.

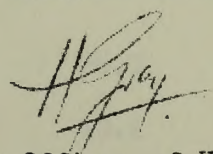
It is sometimes rewarding to look back over a number of years to gain a perspective of the progress made, whereas a year may show comparatively little.

Housing has been greatly improved with new constructions, renovation of the old substandard property, and demolition of the worst. The whole area has had the benefit of an abundant pure water supply, albeit recently an expensive one, and in spite of sporadic progress, new sewerage schemes have improved the general hygiene of the district. It is hoped that further progress in this direction will now continue until the whole area is properly served.

County Council services show a similar gradual improvement as the report on these services outlines. The notable feature of the past decade has been the reorganisation of the education services consequent upon the building of the Grammar-Modern school. This school still lacks a swimming bath.

The healthy conditions of the area are reflected in the statistical data which follow, and which call for no detailed comment. The state of health of the district is good, the amenities are improving steadily.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,



Medical Officer of Health.

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health

for the year - 1962.

General Statistics.

Area of the District: 74,363 acres.

Registrar General's estimate
of population mid - 1962: 11,480

Number of Dwellinghouses:	Private:	2,701
	Local Authority:	531
	H.M. Forces:	166
	Home Office and Others:	28
	Total:	3,426

Rateable Value to 1st April, 1962:	£112,611. 0. 0.
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate:	£ 449.11. 3.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>1960.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>
Total (Live and Stillbirths)	170	187	174

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	74	91	165
Illegitimate	2	4	6
	<u>76</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>171</u>

Live Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	13.5	16.1	14.9
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Corrected Live Birth Rate (Factor 1.10)	14.8	17.7	16.4
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England and Wales	17.1	17.4	18.0
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Illegitimate Live Births (representing 3.4% of all births in 1962.)	7	8	6
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<u>Stillbirths:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and Stillbirths.)	41	26.7	17.3
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(Rate for England and Wales:	19.8	19.1	18.1)
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	<u>Total.</u>	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 2 males. 3 Females. 2 of these died under 4 weeks of age, both under 1 week.	5	
<u>Infant Mortality Rates.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>
Total Infant deaths per 1,000 live births:	33.0	29.2
Legitimate " " " 1,000 " "	34.5	30.3
Illegitimate " " " 1,000 " "	nil	nil
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births):	26.7	11.7
Early " " " (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births):	10.7	11.7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 births):	37.4	28.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) Deaths:	nil	nil
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths :	nil	nil

Deaths.

	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
Male.	65	63	75	70	46
Female.	48	43	50	63	59
Total.	113	106	125	133	105
Crude Rate.	9.5	8.9	10.4	11.6	9.1
Corrected Rate.	9.3	9.1	10.7	11.8	9.3
England and Wales.	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9

Correction Factor 1.02

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	<u>1960.</u>		<u>1961.</u>		<u>1962.</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other forms.	-	1	-	-	-	-
3. Syphylitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach.	1	1	3	1	-	1
11. Lung, broncus.	5	1	1	1	4	-
12. Breast.	-	1	-	-	-	3
13. Uterus.	-	1	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	1	5	13	3	5	3
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	-	-	-	-	2	-
16. Diabetes.	1	1	1	1	-	1
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	11	11	6	15	3	14
18. Coronary disease, angina.	18	6	12	9	10	15
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	1	-	1	-	-	-
20. Other heart diseases.	7	6	6	11	8	5
21. Other circulatory diseases.	3	-	4	-	2	2
22. Influenza.	-	-	2	1	1	-
23. Pneumonia.	2	1	3	4	2	6
24. Bronchitis.	4	2	3	1	1	1
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system.	1	-	-	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.	2	-	-	1	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	1	1	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	-	-	1	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.	1	-	1	-	1	-
30. Pregnancy, child birth and abortion.	-	1	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malforms.	-	-	4	1	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	9	9	5	12	4	6
33. Motor Vehicle accidents.	1	-	3	-	-	1
34. All other accidents.	5	2	1	1	2	1
35. Suicide.	1	-	-	-	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	75	50	70	63	46	59

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

	1958.	1959.	1960.	1961.	1962.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	2	1	3	3	2
Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	-	1	2	-	-
Scarlet Fever.	20	7	7	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever.	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	4	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas.	1	-	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection.	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmic Neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	128	6	33	8	-
Poliomyelitis.	1	-	-	-	-
Measles.	107	366	6	90	200
Whooping Cough.	2	1	4	3	-
Food Poisoning.	-	1	-	-	-

The table calls for little comment except to draw attention to the fact that measles is by far the commonest notifiable disease now. It is hoped that before long a safe and simple form of vaccination against measles will be available.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

The area is essentially agricultural and whilst employment on the land is a major activity local employment exists in the hospital service, the district contains a large hospital for mentally subnormal people, a cottage hospital and a Cheshire Home. Service families stationed in the area constitute a good proportion of the whole population, and there is some daily exodus from the District both to the City, to a rapidly growing poultry 'factory' in one adjacent area, and to a large engineering works in another.

HOUSING.

In spite of the difficulties of high interest rates the Council has continued to build at a steady rate, and 19 units of accommodation were completed in 1962. The scheme of Improvement Grants is widely used in the area and in gradually upgrading the amenities available in older property. Private development is sporadic but may increase in the future. A start has been made on the scheme for aged persons bungalows with warden services in Easingwold.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Now provided by the Ryedale Joint Water Board. A weekly sampling is carried out at various points in the area. The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity at all times. There are two private supplies.

No water in the area is plumbo-solvent, having a high lime content and pH.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BULMER AREA.

Many of the health services carried out by the County Council as Local Health Authority are administered by the Area Health Sub-Committee which meets at Easingwold. The District councils which make up the Bulmer Area are represented on this committee together with co-opted members. Your Medical Officer of Health has responsibility for the day to day working of these services. An area office is situated at the centre of the area in Easingwold.

Public Health Offices. Details of these offices are listed at the beginning of this report.

Laboratory Facilities. The Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton carry out bacteriological examination of milk, water and ice-cream, and assist in the investigation of infectious disease. Hospital laboratories provide a service which is used by general practitioners. The Laboratory of the River Board at Leeds is helpful in the examination of sewage effluents.

Ambulance. Stations are situated at Haxby and Thirsk, the Thirsk station is not manned after 10 p.m. but men on stand-by duty are available from there at night, being called via Northallerton. There is close co-operation with the York City service in emergency and with the West Riding station at Ripon. Radio communications between ambulances and stations makes for economy and efficiency but the mileage run grows year by year. Cases transported to out-patient departments provide the bulk of the use of the service.

District Nurses etc.

In the more populous parts of the area health visiting is carried out by full time visitors, but in the more rural parts, owing to the distances involved it is still the County Council policy to combine the duties of health visiting, district nursing and midwifery in the one person. There is a trend for married nurses to undertake part time work, and where this is possible such nurses are used to provide proper relief to the full time staff for off duty and holidays, thus avoiding the need for one nurse attempting to cover two areas at one time.

Staff in post are as follows:-	Full time health visitors	-	5
	Nurses carrying out		
	generalised duties	-	10
	Home nurses/Midwives	-	7
	Relief & Part time Staff	-	5

There is a growing tendency for nurses to work in ever closer co-operation with the general practitioners. Many doctors are arranging special weekly surgeries to see expectant mothers with the nurse-midwife in attendance. She assists with the examination, helps the patient to carry out advice, is able to see to the many arrangements connected with the confinement in the home. In some cases this arrangement has extended to an infant welfare session held at the Doctor's surgery. A health visitor attends weekly sessions of the chest clinic at Northallerton and York and one nurse the Almoner's department at the York County Hospital each week to act as liason between the hospital and local authority.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

	1961	-	1962.
Bulmer Area - Total population:	58,290		60,270
No. of live births in area:	1,044		1,146
No. of children vaccinated against smallpox (primary)	661		1,676
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (primary)	1,120		970
No. of children immunised against diphtheria (booster)	589		388
No. of children immunised against whooping cough	1,083		1,109

The slight fall in the number of children immunised against diphtheria is an after-effect of the change in the type of antigen used together with the variation in age at which it is given. In 1961 the effect of this was to cause more children to be immunised than were born. The enormous rise in the numbers of children vaccinated against smallpox was the result of a sudden demand by the public following an outbreak in the West Riding. The Minister of Health has given a lead in the controversy about the value of infant vaccination by suggesting that this procedure should be deferred until the second year of life when complications and untoward effects can be expected to be minimal.

Most children immunised since 1961 will have the benefit of immunity against tetanus and as the proportion of children actively protected against tetanus rises, the dilemma which faces doctors when presented with an injured child whether or not to give serum will be resolved. A simple harmless "booster" injection will be adequate without the risk of serious after effects.

Almost no polio vaccine of the injection type was used during the year, the oral vaccine has proved safe and easy and quick to administer. One case of clinical poliomyelitis occurred during the year in a child who had 4 injections of old type vaccine. Investigation failed to prove that the illness was in fact due to the polio virus. Happily the child made a complete recovery from the transient paralysis.

Welfare Foods.

National Dried Milk, orange juice, cod liver oil and vitamin tablets continue to be sold by many shop-keepers who provide this service on a voluntary basis. By doing so the Authority is enabled to carry out its duties at virtually no cost to the rate-payer, and an expression of gratitude to these people for their help is timely. These foods are also available at the various welfare centres in the area. During the previous year the prices of these items were increased bringing them more into line with proprietary brands. There has been a consequent rise in sales of these proprietary foods and supplements at welfare centres and a general fall in sales of the National products.

Domestic Help Service.

This service continues to grow and for the first time a Family Help was provided to give whole-time care to a family in need.

<u>Cases Helped.</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962.</u>
Maternity	16	20
Tuberculosis	-	-
Chronic sick, aged etc.	106	118
Others	13	9
Hours worked	19,891	24,501

An average of 45 part time helps are employed equivalent to about 12 full time employees.

Care and After Care.

Equipment is available for patients nursed at home ranging from disposable underpads for incontinent patients to hydraulic lifts. Although cases of tuberculosis tend to be soon cured and return to work early, there is a number of patients who receive over a long period a pint of milk free on the recommendation of the chest physician.

Children unable to attend school on account of mental subnormality attend a day occupation centre in York or, by arrangement with York "B" H.M.C. are brought daily to the school at Claypenny Hospital. Unfortunately there is no similar provision for day attendance in the northern part of the area.

Health Education.

Most of the work done in this field is on a personal basis. Doctors, nurses and public health inspectors play a part. Visual aids, posters, leaflets, a film projector, movie and still, are available and used. As an experiment, an experienced health visitor has joined the teaching staff at a large school in the area for one session weekly, and a course of lecture - discussions are held with senior girls on various aspects of health and hygiene. The experiment has been very successful.

Care Committee.

With the decrease in hardship caused by tuberculosis, and other agencies, particularly the National Assistance Board helping financially those cases of need arising from illness, the scope of the Care Committee has gradually declined. On the other hand its venture into the provision of a chiropody service has worked well during the year. The clinic programme has suffered only slight modification. The chiropody service is greatly appreciated by the elderly not only from the benefits obtained from skilled attention to the feet, but it is an event in the life of some of the elderly people to be taken by car by a voluntary helper to the centre to be given a cup of tea whilst there, to meet others and then be returned home.

EASINGWOLD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Annual Report of the Senior Public Health Inspector
& Surveyor - for the Year, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Easingwold Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1962.

With the exception of the Parish of Brandsby-cum-Stearsby which is mainly served by an old privately owned piped supply and some out-lying houses and farms having private supplies the District has been well supplied with water from Public Mains.

Some progress has been made towards the provision of modern sewers and sewage disposal works in those villages where sewers are urgently needed and where the copious water supply cannot be used to best advantage because of the lack of sewerage.

Newton-upon-Ouse sewerage scheme was almost completed and was in operation at the close of the year. Yearsley scheme was well advanced and should be completed in early 1963. The tender has been let for the Crayke Scheme which should be commenced early in 1963.

A Public Inquiry was held for the Huby and Sutton Scheme in November and at the year end we were still awaiting the decision of the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

It is felt that further Sewerage Disposal Schemes should be put under way, now that progress has been made. Stillington and Raskelf are probably the next on the Council's original list of priorities which should be considered.

Steady progress made in the provision of water closets to replace earth closets continues, given impetus by the provision of Standard and Improvement Grants.

Water Supplies.

(a) Public Supply.

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year. All water supplied through public mains is chlorinated and three samples of chlorinated water which proved unsatisfactory were due to one of the chlorinators breaking down.

Investigations were made, in conjunction with officials of the Ryedale Joint Water Board, of the sources of supply in the Cockerdale and Ravensgill districts and it is understood that the Board propose to fence off catchment areas in the former location in an attempt to improve the quality of the raw water.

The total consumption of water for the District was 164,250,000 gallons.

(b) Private Supplies.

(i) Brandsby Supply.

This supply gave good results until August of this year when the quality of the water rapidly deteriorated. The agents for the Estate, who own this supply were informed and after the main collecting chamber and some pipe lines were cleaned out, further samples proved satisfactory. This standard was maintained up to the end of the year.

(ii) Newburgh Supply.

All samples taken from this supply have been satisfactory.

(iii) Individual Supplies.

The majority of samples taken have been from the Spring in Spring Street, Easingwold and isolated farms especially in the parish of Yearsley.

One new private bore hole was sunk during the year at Springfield Farm, Huthwaite, and the results of a series of samples submitted for bacteriological examination have been satisfactory.

(c) Summary of Samples submitted for Bacteriological Examination.

<u>Sources.</u>	<u>Nature of Samples.</u>			
	<u>Chlorinated.</u>		<u>Raw.</u>	
	Sat.	Unsat.	Sat.	Unsat.
1. Ryedale Joint Water Board.	49	3	30	37
2. Ryedale Joint Water Board. (investigations of sources.)			8	6
3. Private Supplies:				
(a) Brandsby.			32	15
(b) Newburgh.			7	-
(c) Individual.			12	2
Total:	49	3	89	60

No samples have been submitted for chemical analysis.

Dwellinghouses and population supplied from public mains.

Parish.	Total for Dwelling- houses.	District. Population (mid.1962.)	Total served from public mains direct to house.	
			Dwelling.	Population.
Aldwark.	51	180	51	180
Alne.	156	408	156	408
Angram Grange.	5	20	5	20
Beningbrough.	22	72	22	72
Brafferton.	69	256	67	248
Brandsby.	90	246	42	116
Carlton Husthwaite.	45	134	45	134
Coxwold.	63	206	63	206
Crayke.	121	374	121	374
Dalby-cum-Skewsby.	29	88	27	85
Easingwold.	798	2621	798	2621
Farlington.	32	123	32	123
Flawith.	19	72	19	72
Helperby.	169	408	168	407
Huby.	188	561	188	561
Husthwaite.	135	341	133	339
Linton-on-Ouse.	224	1357	58	203
Marton-cum-Moxby.	19	87	19	87
Myton-on-Swale.	46	133	46	133
Newburgh.	28	108	9	35
Newton-on-Ouse.	123	388	122	385
Oulston.	39	136	32	114
Overton.	15	50	15	50
Raskelf.	111	390	110	389
Shipton.	169	443	168	443
Stillington.	168	560	167	560
Sutton-on-Forest.	166	666	164	658
Tholthorpe.	49	153	49	153
Thormanby.	27	102	25	97
Thornton-on-the-Hill.	12	49	11	47
Tollerton.	166	503	166	503
Whenby.	23	73	19	60
Wildon Grange.	5	17	5	17
Yearsley.	31	115	22	81
Youlton.	13	40	13	40
Totals:	3426	11480	3157	10021

The R.A.F. establishment at Linton-on-Ouse has its own supply.

There are five houses in the District supplied from public mains by stand-pipes:-

Parish of Whenby	4 houses,	13 persons.
Parish of Oulston,	1 house,	2 persons.

HOUSING.

(a) New Houses.

The total number of new houses erected during the year was 34.

Parish.	Local Authority.	Private.
Aldwark.	2	-
Carlton Husthwaite.	2	-
Easingwold.	-	3
Helperby.	13	-
Huby.	-	1
Husthwaite.	-	1
Overton.	-	1
Shipton.	-	3
Sutton.	-	2
Tholthorpe.	-	2
Tollerton.	2	2
Total:	19	15

18 houses have been discontinued as dwellings as a result of action taken under the Housing Acts.

At the end of the year there were 259 applicants for Council Houses.

(b) BUILDING REGULATIONS.

New house building continued at a slightly increased rate although the number of private enterprise houses erected was considerably less than in 1961.

39 plans for new dwellings were approved and layout approval was given in respect of three sites at Easingwold and Huby on which it is eventually proposed to erect a total of 63 dwellings.

313 applications under the Regulations were dealt with during the year.

(c) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for grant aid in the form of Discretionary or Standard Grants continued to arrive steadily throughout the year. Many enquiries were received from persons interested in acquiring older properties. Often six or more prospective purchasers of one particular property were interviewed.

The appended table gives details of grant applications approved during the year.

Parish.	G r a n t .				Breakdown of Standard Grants.				
	Discretionary.		Standard.		bath.	wash basin.	hot water.	W.C.	food store.
	owner occup.	owner.	owner occup.	owner.					
Aldwark.	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	1	-
Alne.	-	-	3	-	3	3	1	3	2
Angram Grange.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brandsby.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carlton Husthwaite.	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coxwold.	-	7	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Crayke.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Easingwold.	1	-	9	1	8	7	6	10	3
Helperby.	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	3	-
Huby.	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	2	1
Husthwaite.	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Myton.	1	-	1	4	1	1	1	5	-
Newburgh.	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Newton.	-	-	3	1	2	2	2	4	1
Oulston.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overton.	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
Raskelf.	-	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	-
Shipton.	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Stillington.	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1
Tholthorpe.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tollerton.	4	2	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Whenby.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yearsley.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	10	16	27	17	32	31	27	42	14

Grants approved totalled £13,207. 0. 0. and £11,125. 0. 0. was paid out for works completed in 1962.

Public Cleansing.

The number of premises from which refuse is collected increases year by year and the sheer bulk of refuse also increases, adding to our problems in this service.

Collections were carried out at 8 to 10 day intervals throughout the whole district. Hospitals, schools and Linton R.A.F. Station being given a weekly service.

Any further reduction in the interval between collections can only be achieved by additional staff and vehicles.

The lack of suitably sited tips is a handicap owing to the distances which must be traversed to dispose of the refuse.

Two tips are in use: the tip at Crankley has been partly covered with soil to reclaim the land which is now in agricultural use.

The new depot for vehicles and stores was well advanced at the end of the year, but work was held up owing to the frosty weather. When completed all our vehicles will at last be under one roof and protected from the weather. This should increase efficiency and enable the staff to keep the vehicles in better condition.

Sewers and Sewage Disposal.

Newton-upon-Ouse. Sewerage Scheme had been completed by the end of the year apart from the separation of rain water from the foul water in some cases. The pumps have been operating for several weeks, all sewage being pumped to the Disposal works at Linton-on-Ouse, which have been improved to cope with the extra flow.

Yearsley Scheme. At the close of the year the sewers had been completed and the works partly built. Owing to severe frost, work on the scheme had been held up.

Easingwold.

Easingwold Sewage Disposal Works, constructed in 1939, were having to cope with a much increased flow of sewage due to new house building, the new large school and enlargement of the Mental Institution at Claypenny. In addition many earth closets were converted to water closets in older properties. Overloading occurs whenever there is any substantial rainfall.

A gravity draining detritus sludge bed has been constructed by direct labour and a further sludge bed re-constructed. Other minor improvements have been made.

Enlargement of the works by provision of another bacteria (or "filter") bed and increased accommodation for sludge drying should be regarded as urgent.

If those parts of Easingwold where sewage is not properly treated were to be included in a scheme, enlargement of the works would have to be carried out, as they are coping with a flow of approximately 50% greater than the original design figure.

MEAT INSPECTION.

All meat and food inspection is carried out by your Public Health Inspectors.

There were five private slaughterhouses licensed in the District, these being used by 10 butchers. The slaughterhouse at Coxwold was discontinued when the owner brought existing premises at Kilburn up to the required standard.

The appended table gives details of the animals slaughtered and inspected during the year; 936 visits being made by the Inspectors for this purpose.

Cysticercus bovis was found on five occasions and in each case only a single degenerate cyst was isolated.

2 tons 16cwt. 1st. 2 lbs. of meat and offals were found to be diseased or unsound and were condemned and sent for processing.

A large proportion of the meat and offals condemned was derived from 155 animals slaughtered in emergency. In 80% of true emergency slaughter cases total condemnation of the carcasses is brought about by the animal being presented for slaughter far too late. This "wait and see" attitude by farmers and stockmen is uneconomical and in many cases must cause unnecessary suffering to the animals concerned.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958.

The 1st January, 1963, is the "Appointed Day" under the Act and at the end of the year four private slaughterhouses had been brought up to the required standard.

The slaughterhouses, as listed below, were duly licensed for a period of one year:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Situation.</u>	<u>Owner.</u>
1.	Premises in Chapel Street, Easingwold.	Mr. W. P. Brown.
2.	Premises at "Cote House," Husthwaite.	Mr. J. J. Thornton.
3.	Premises at "South View," Newton-on-Ouse.	Messrs. C.W. & F.R. Shepherd.
4.	Premises at "Richmond House," Tholthorpe.	Mr. F. G. Hartley.

32 Informal Notices were served regarding slaughterhouses and slaughtermen. All were complied with during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

There are 12 persons in the District licensed to slaughter animals. Three new licences were issued during the year.

1962.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

Animal.	Cattle ex Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs.	Horses.
Number Killed.	844	2	66	2445	1022	-
Number Inspected.	"	"	"	"	"	-
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	1	-	9	17	12	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	167	1	8	28	72	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Disease other than T.B. or Cysticerci.	19.9%	50%	25.7%	1.8%	8.2%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole Carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	21	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	-	-	-	2.0%	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned.	5	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANNUAL REPORT 1962.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 ETC.

1. There are 123 food premises in the District, comprising 10 butchers shops, 49 confectioners, grocers and greengrocers, 11 catering premises, 44 licensed premises, 3 licensed sports clubs and 6 fried fish shops. All the premises have mains water available.
2. Six butchers premises are registered for sausage making etc. eight dairies are registered for the sale of bottled milk, all of which is designated.
3. 44 visits of inspection were made to ice cream premises, 22 to dairies and 105 to other food preparing premises during the year. Improvements were commenced to a number of licensed houses during the year as a result of informal action.
4. No education courses in hygienic practices were run, there being insufficient staff to do so. This education must be limited to personal instruction during routine visits, and special attention was given in respect of premises retailing pre-packed frozen goods.
5. All condemned meat and offals are disposed of by digestion in a modern privately owned plant situated in an adjoining district. Other foods of which normally only small quantities are condemned are disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.
6. There have been no special inspections of large consignments of food during the year.
7. No premises are registered for the manufacture of ice-cream in this District; there are 43 premises retailing pre-packed ice-cream.
8. Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1956.

It has been found to be virtually impossible to carry out a set programme of inspections with the staff available, but routine inspections have been made mainly in conjunction with other aspects of the department's work. All Informal Notices served have been complied with and the bringing up to standard of existing slaughterhouses has led to a marked improvement in hygienic practices.

57 lbs. of various foods were inspected at the request of canteen and shop managers. The food, upon inspection being found unfit for human consumption, was condemned and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip.

105 visits were made to school canteens and other food preparing premises, and in general conditions were found to be satisfactory.

9. Milk.

There are no milk pasteurisation plants in the District, and no milk samples were taken during the year. 22 visits were made to retailers premises.
10. Bakehouses.

13 visits were paid to 6 bakehouses in the District, and they have been found to be satisfactory. There are no underground bakehouses.

RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The work on Rat destruction proceeded smoothly. At the close of the year many complaints of rats resorting to buildings were received, no doubt the outcome of early frosts and snow.

The system of Annual Contracts for business and farm premises has now been in operation for over 12 months and has apparently given satisfaction. It is a reasonable service with the added virtue of being simple to operate, without requiring a lot of clerical work. 125 contracts were in hand at the year end.

One Statutory Notice was served in respect of infested farm land at Huby. The work was carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator in default after expiry of the time given in the Notice.

Sewer infestations were found to be light and refuse tips, regularly attended to, did not become seriously infested.

274 premises were treated for infestations of rats or mice, over 3,000 visits being made by the Council's Officers for this purpose.

INSECT PESTS.

A few premises were treated after complaints of infestations by cockroaches. Several houses were treated for infestations of cluster flies which had hibernated in the roof spaces and emerged in large numbers in the first warm days in Spring. Prevention by spraying of the roof spaces in Autumn would be better than attempted cure when the flies are already on the wing.

Infestations by ants were reported on several occasions, the insects finding their way into larders etc. Some were found difficult to eradicate and one complaint of ants in a house was received as late as December.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There were 22 residential and 4 holiday type caravans stationed in the District during 1962. One multiple site was discontinued and one reduced in numbers due to the occupiers being unable to fulfil the conditions of site licences.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1962 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT
OF EASINGWOLD IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE (N.R.)

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES . (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	34	21	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total:	39	26	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient.	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork.)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	-	-	-	-	-

There are no Out-workers registered in the District.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

- (a) 2284 inspections were made by the Council's Inspectors in carrying out their duties under the following headings:-
Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, Food and Drugs Act, Building Byelaws, Petroleum Regulations, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, Refuse Collection and Disposal and Sewage Disposal.

- (b) The number of Notices served.

(1) Statutory.....	5
(2) Informal.....	58

- (c) The Result of the Notices served.

(1) Statutory complied with.....	6
(2) Informal complied with.....	52

- (d) Housing Acts.

Total number of houses represented as unfit.....	9
Demolition Orders made.....	1
Closing Orders made.....	4
Undertakings accepted.....	4

One Undertaking was cancelled on the premises being made fit.

- (e) New Building.

New houses drained to sewers.....	28
New houses drained to septic tanks.....	6

- (f) Conversions and improvements to existing premises.

Earth Closets and privies replaced with W.C's.....	37
W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to sewers.....	26
W.C's installed in existing premises, drained to septic tanks.....	13
Additional W.C's provided to existing premises.....	16
Existing houses re-drained.....	12

In conclusion I must express my thanks to the Officers of the Council and in particular to the staff of my Department for their assistance during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. G. G. G.

Senior Public Health Inspector
& Surveyor.

